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by the instance of Japan's rapid transformation. The immediate effects of this transformation form the basis of his prognostications as to the future of eastern Asia, but it is unsafe to imagine that the immediate reaction will be permanent.

If the book has something of an alarmist note, it nevertheless calls attention to certain real changes in the world's center of gravity that are of vast import. Great forces, hitherto imperfectly organized and therefore unrecognized, are bringing the old antagonism between east and west to an acute stage. Weale is more at home in handling the problems of far eastern politics than in dealing with the other aspects of his subject. His use of historical materials is not particularly happy, and his equipment of notes is often ponderous and not always pertinent.

ULYSSES G. WEATHERLY.

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Wilcox, Delos F. *Great Cities in America.* Pp. xi, 426. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1910.

Dr. Wilcox's latest volume "Great Cities in America" (one of Macmillan's Citizens' Library Series) shows him at his best as a civic pathologist. With great detail he lays bare the faults and shortcomings of Washington, New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Boston. The author's attitude towards the cities which he describes can best be defined by quoting from what he has to say on the subject of the reputation of American cities:

"What Mr. Bryce describes as the 'one conspicuous failure' of American government has become only less conspicuous during the twenty years since he wrote 'The American Commonwealth' by a growing realization of corruption, extravagance and inefficiency in other branches of government. New York City stands in the fame of the world for Tammany Hall, enormous indebtedness, and corporation domination. Chicago, though its reputation has somewhat improved of late, has not yet erased from its scroll of fame the words 'Yerkes,' 'grey wolves' and 'Satan's invisible world displayed.' Philadelphia is known as 'corrupt but contented,' the most shameless in its infamy of all cities of the western world. St. Louis is known as a city where the boodle aldermen trafficked in the public treasures until bribery was regarded as a venial offence. Boston, proud of its culture, is nevertheless known as the city whose petty graft and multiplication of ward heelers has made its government more expensive than that of any other city in the Christian world."

Dr. Wilcox ignores or greatly underestimates the great forces that are at work in every American city making for higher standards of civic conduct and for efficiency and effectiveness in administration,—factors which have grown so mightily in the last fifteen years that Mr. Bryce, perhaps the most dispassionate and discriminating critic America has ever had, in his recent New York City Club speech was impelled to speak with hopefulness concerning the outlook for American cities.

Those who are interested in the pathology of the subject rather than the

preventive and remedial side will find the present volume suggestive. Those, however, who are interested in the forward movements which are at work in municipal life will find very little to help or interest them.

CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF.

Philadelphia.

Woollen, W. W., and Thornton, W. W. *The Law Relating to the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors and Drunkenness.* Two vols. Pp. ccclxxiii, 2,395. Price, \$13.50. Cincinnati: W. H. Anderson Company, 1910.

In their preface the authors state that the subject of Intoxicating Liquors has not been systematically treated since 1892, in a work devoted entirely to this matter. In the interval the legislatures have been busy regulating the liquor traffic, and the number of reported cases has doubled. The work under review contains nearly 27,000 citations, and seems to be a well-nigh exhaustive treatise of the decisions.

Of course, the authors could not be expected, even within the generous limits of their work, to set forth at length the statutes of the various states relative to intoxicating liquors. Moreover, no attempt is made to discuss the United States revenue laws and regulations for the taxation of intoxicating liquors. But it is remarkable how thoroughly the extensive field to which the authors have devoted themselves has been explored and mapped out.

Exception must be taken to the statement in the preface that apparently "all questions that can possibly be raised concerning the traffic and control of intoxicating liquors have been presented to the courts for their consideration." The multitude of decisions already handed down which is alleged as a reason for the statement just quoted, would rather indicate that our courts will have many more such cases in the future. In the first place, the legislation on the subject has by no means taken final shape. The wisdom of those who seek to minimize the horrors of the liquor traffic mingled with the blind fanaticism of many of our worthy Prohibitionists and the crude ignorance of some of our legislative reformers often results in the distillation of a blended legal product, in the form of a statute, which puzzles the lawyers and judges as much as the question "What is blended whiskey?" puzzled the authorities at Washington a year ago. In the second place, new expedients to evade the law are forever being devised, with greater or less success, and all these bring new points before our courts for solution.

The work begins with a study of the definitions of various names used to designate liquors, including a variety of "bitters" and other similar compounds which enjoy a flourishing sale in parts of the Union where alcohol is esteemed for its medicinal properties. Much space is devoted to the constitutionality of statutes either forbidding or regulating the liquor traffic, and to the "original package" and other cases dealing with interstate commerce. The subject of licenses in its various phases is treated at length.

No little entertainment can be derived from a study of some of the decisions dealing with attempts to evade the law in prohibition districts. The topics, "Druggists' Prescriptions," so-called "Gifts of Liquor," and "Clubs,"